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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

KATHERINE HYLIN, an individual,

Plaintiff,

V.

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC., a Delaware Corporation; RASIER, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company; and DOES 1 through 50, Inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No. _____

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

- 1. GENERAL NEGLIGENCE**
- 2. NEGLIGENCE IN HIRING, RETENTION, AND SUPERVISION**
- 3. COMMON CARRIER NEGLIGENCE**
- 4. NEGLIGENCE IN FAILURE TO WARN**
- 5. INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION**
- 6. NEGLIGENCE IN MISREPRESENTATION**
- 7. NEGLIGENCE IN INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**
- 8. BREACH OF CONTRACT**
- 9. STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY – DESIGN**
- 10. STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY – FAILURE TO WARN**

PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL COMPLAINT AND JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff, Katherine Hylin, by her undersigned counsel, makes the following Complaint against Defendants Uber Technologies, Inc., A Delaware Corporation, and Raiser, LLC (“Raiser”), (collectively, “Uber” or “Defendants”), alleging as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff was assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by an Uber driver with whom she had been paired through the Uber App. This case is about this attack as well as the toxic-male culture at Uber that caused this attack. A culture that started at the very top of Uber that prized growth above all else and in the process exploited, endangered, and hurt women and girls, including Plaintiff. This culture was put in place by Uber’s officers and directors—including Travis Kalanick—with conscious disregard to the rights and safety of Uber passengers, particularly female Uber passengers.

2. Uber is a transportation company headquartered in San Francisco, California that, beginning in 2009, pioneered an app-based transportation system that has been implemented around the world, including across the entire United States and in this State.

3. As early as 2014 Uber became aware that Uber drivers were physically and/or sexually assaulting and raping female passengers. In the nine years since, sexual predators driving for Uber have continued to sexually assault, harass, kidnap, physically assault, rape, and/or other attack Uber’s passengers. Complaints to Uber by female passengers who had been attacked by Uber drivers, combined with subsequent criminal investigations by law enforcement, clearly establish that Uber has been fully aware of these continuing attacks by sexual predators driving for Uber. Uber’s response to these ongoing sexual assaults by Uber drivers has been slow and inadequate and has put the lives and well-being of its customers at grave risk.

4. While Uber has, in recent years, publicly acknowledged this sexual-assault crisis—including the publication of Uber’s U.S. Safety Report, in December 2019— Uber has

1 failed to implement basic safety measures necessary to prevent these serious physical and/or
2 sexual assaults, which continue to occur to this day.

3 5. As more fully set forth below, Plaintiff was assaulted, battered, harassed, and
4 attacked by the Uber driver she was led to believe would give her a safe ride to her destination.

5 6. The Uber ride at issue was ordered by or for Plaintiff through the ride-sharing
6 software application owned and controlled by Uber (“the Uber App”).

7 7. At all relevant times Defendants Uber and Rasier (collectively “Uber”) operated
8 and controlled the Uber App.

9 8. The Uber driver, while in the course and scope of his employment for Uber and
10 while otherwise working on behalf of Uber, assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or attacked Plaintiff
11 as set forth below.

12 9. Plaintiff brings this civil action against Uber to recover damages for the injuries
13 she suffered as a result of being assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or attacked by the Uber driver
14 during an Uber ride.

15 10. Uber is a common carrier under this State’s laws.

16 **PARTIES**

17 11. Plaintiff is over the age of 18 and is a resident of Illinois. The assault described
18 below took place in the State of Illinois.

19 12. Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its corporate
20 headquarters, principal office, and principal place of business at 1515 3rd Street, San Francisco,
21 San Francisco County, California, 94158.

22 13. Defendant Rasier, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company. On information
23 and belief, Rasier is a wholly owned subsidiary of Uber Technologies, Inc. Rasier maintains its
24 corporate headquarters, principal office, and principal place of business at 1515 3rd St., San
25 Francisco, California, 94158.

1 14. Unless otherwise specified, this Complaint refers to Defendants Uber
2 Technologies, Inc. and Rasier, LLC collectively as “Uber.”

3 15. The true names and capacities, whether individual, plural, corporate, partnership,
4 associate, or otherwise, of Does 1 through 50, inclusive, are unknown to Plaintiff who therefore
5 sue said Defendants by such fictitious names. The full extent of the facts linking such fictitiously
6 sued Defendants is unknown to Plaintiff. Plaintiff is informed and believe, and thereon allege,
7 that each of the Defendants designated herein as a Doe was, and is, negligent, or in some other
8 actionable manner, responsible for the events and happenings hereinafter referred to, and thereby
9 negligently, or in some other actionable manner, legally caused the hereinafter described injuries
10 and damages to Plaintiff. Plaintiff will hereafter seek leave of the Court to amend this Complaint
11 to show the Defendants’ true names and capacities after the same have been ascertained.
12

13 16. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all relevant
14 times, each Defendant was the agent, servant, licensee, employee, assistant, consultant, or alter
15 ego, of each other Defendant, and was at all relevant times acting within the course and scope of
16 said relationship when Plaintiff was injured.
17

18 17. Plaintiff is informed and believes that each Defendant, when acting as a principal,
19 was negligent in the selection, hiring, supervision, or retention of each other Defendant as an
20 agent, servant, employee, assistant, or consultant.
21

22 18. Plaintiff is further informed and believes, that at all relevant times, each
23 Defendant, through its officers, directors, supervisors and managing agents, and each individual
24 Defendant, had advance knowledge of the wrongful conduct, psychological profile, and behavior
25 propensity of said agents, servants, licensees, employees, assistants, consultants, and alter egos,
26 and allowed said wrongful conduct to occur and continue to occur, thus ratifying said wrongful
27 conduct, and, after becoming aware of their wrongful conduct, each Defendant by and through its
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officers, directors, supervisors, and managing agents, and each individual Defendant, authorized and ratified the wrongful conduct that injured Plaintiff.

19. Defendants are liable for the acts of each other through principles of *respondeat superior*, agency, ostensible agency, partnership, alter-ego, and other forms of vicarious liability.

20. The Uber driver who perpetrated the assault described herein (“Uber driver”) was an agent, servant, and employee of Uber.

21. This Complaint refers to Defendant Uber Technologies, Inc., Defendant Rasier, LLC, and Does 1 through 50, inclusive, as Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

22. The Court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between citizens of different states.

23. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this judicial district.

DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT

24. Division is proper in this Court under Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-5(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this judicial division.

RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Uber’s Sexual-Assault Problem Started At The Top

25. Uber is a transportation company. In 2010, one of its founders, Travis Kalanick, became its second chief executive officer and—at one time—its largest shareholder. Uber drivers and Uber split the fare Uber charges riders for the riders’ trips.

26. In 2014, Uber started charging Uber passengers an extra \$1 fee for each trip. Uber called this a “Safe Rides Fee.” When Uber announced the “Safe Rides Fee,” it told the public that

the “[f]ee supports our continued efforts to ensure the safest possible platform for Uber riders and drivers, including an industry-leading background check process, regular motor vehicle checks, driver safety education, development of safety features in the app, and insurance.”¹

27. The “Safe Rides Fee” was not split with drivers.² It was pure revenue for Uber.

28. Uber collected its “Safe Rides Fee” on hundreds of millions of rides and made hundreds of millions in revenue from the fee.³ But it never earmarked the money for improving safety or spent it on safety.⁴ Instead, it pocketed the money it told the world it was going to directly towards enhancing safety. As a former Uber employee said “[w]e boosted our margins saying our rides were safer.”⁵ It “was obscene.”⁶

29. Rider safety was never Uber’s concern. Growth was. To increase growth, which required not only new riders but new drivers, Travis Kalanick and the executives at Uber made it as easy as possible for Uber drivers to sign up. They used a background-check system designed to get drivers approved as quickly and conveniently as possible.⁷

30. Uber hired Hirease, Inc. to do its background checks.⁸ Hirease brags that it can vet drivers within 36 hours.⁹ To have such a short turnaround, Uber eschewed industry standards used by other taxi companies and livery services. For example, it abandoned fingerprinting—which

¹ Uber, *What is the Safe Rides Fee*, (available at <https://web.archive.org/web/20148420053019/http://support.uber.com/hc/en-us/articles/201950566>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

² Mike Isaac, *SUPER PUMPED: THE BATTLE FOR UBER* (2019) at 136 (“The drivers, of course, got no share of the extra buck.”).

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Id.*

⁷ *Id.* at 115 (“Uber made it as easy as possible for drivers to sign up.”).

⁸ Mike Isaac, *Uber’s System for Screening Drivers Draws Scrutiny*, *NEW YORK TIMES* (Dec. 9, 2014) (available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2014/12/10/technology/ubers-system-for-screening-drivers-comes-under-scrutiny.html?searchResultPosition=1>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023)

⁹ *Id.*

1 takes weeks—and running applicant drivers against private databases, such as FBI records.¹⁰
2 These shortcuts led to growth for Uber. But they put people, including Plaintiff, in danger. Indeed,
3 Uber was so fixated on growth that it began mailing cell phones to applicant drivers, so they could
4 begin driving, before Uber’s cursory and ineffective background check was even complete.¹¹

5
6 31. Travis Kalanick made the decision that Uber was not going to fingerprint its
7 drivers and that it was not going to scrub applicant drivers against FBI records. Rather, the
8 decision was made to use a fast and shallow background check process.

9 32. Travis Kalanick also made the decision not to interview drivers or train drivers to
10 ensure Uber’s drivers understood their responsibilities and what was appropriate and
11 inappropriate when interacting with passengers. Mr. Kalanick decided not to implement policies
12 to protect passengers from sexual assault—policies such a zero-tolerance policy with respect to
13 fraternizing or making sexual advances towards passengers, and most certainly with respect to
14 engaging in sexual activity with or sexual touching of passengers.

15
16 33. Mr. Kalanick had actual knowledge that these decisions would put passengers in
17 greater danger. As such, he acted with conscious disregard for the rights and safety of female
18 passengers, including Plaintiff.

19 34. Travis Kalanick intentionally performed the act of hiring drivers without
20 fingerprinting them, without running them through the FBI databases, and using fast and shallow
21 background checks. When he took these actions, he knew or should have known that it was highly
22 probable that harm would result. This quick-and-dirty approach represented a deliberate choice
23 to gamble with passenger safety.

24
25 35. When Uber’s current Chief Executive Officer, Dara Khosrowshahi, assumed that
26 role in August 2017, he continued the policy of hiring drivers without biometric fingerprinting to
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28 ¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 218.

1 be run through the FBI database. This was a very intentional and deliberate decision, evidenced
 2 by Uber's active lobbying and resistance against municipalities or regulatory bodies
 3 implementing any kind of biometric fingerprinting requirement for drivers.¹²

4 36. Uber's greed and complete disregard for rider safety or the rule of law is
 5 breathtaking. Uber's policy is that it will not report any criminal activity it learns of to law-
 6 enforcement authorities.¹³ That includes allegations of sexual assault.¹⁴ Thus, Uber's policy is
 7 that if it learns from an Uber rider, such as Plaintiff, that she was sexually assaulted, Uber will
 8 not report this sexual assault to law enforcement.¹⁵ Uber is proud of this policy and feels "very
 9 strongly" that it is not Uber's job to go to the to the police on behalf of customers when an Uber
 10 driver rapes an Uber passenger.¹⁶

12 37. Current CEO Mr. Khosrowshahi has supported this non-reporting policy. When
 13 he took the action of intentionally embracing this policy, he knew or should have known that it
 14 was highly probable that harm would result. After all, drivers will feel less constrained to commit
 15 sexual assault if they know it is less likely that law enforcement will be informed.

17 38. Uber's greed, parochial focus on growth, and misogyny has had tragic
 18 consequences. In December 2014, a 26-year-old finance worker hailed an Uber to take her home
 19

20 ¹² Ellen Huet, *Uber Publicly Resists Fingerprinting But Is Quietly Testing It On Some Drivers*,
 21 FORBES (Oct. 14, 2015) (available at <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ellenhuet/2015/10/14/uber-publicly-resists-fingerprinting-its-drivers-but-is-quietly-testing-it-live-scan/?sh=2bed4ac4c086>)
 22 (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023). Curt Devine, et al., *Thousands of criminals were cleared to be*
 23 *Uber drivers. Here's how rideshare companies fought stronger checks*, CNN (June 1, 2018)
 24 (available at <https://www.cnn.com/2018/06/01/us/felons-driving-for-uber-invs/index.html>) (last
 25 accessed Mar. 31, 2023); Meir Rinde, *Philly parking czar wants to know who's driving your*
 26 *Uber, says Pa. audit doesn't go far enough*, WHYY PBS (Apr. 4, 2019) (available at
 27 <https://whyy.org/articles/philly-parking-czar-wants-to-know-whos-driving-your-uber-says-pa-audit-doesnt-go-far-enough/>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

28 ¹³ Greg Bensinger, *Uber Says Safety is its First Priority. Employees Aren't so Sure*,
 WASHINGTON POST (Oct. 1, 2019) (available at
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/podcasts/post-reports/uber-says-safety-is-its-first-priority-employees-arent-so-sure/>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.*

1 from a work dinner near New Delhi, India.¹⁷ When she fell asleep in the car, her Uber driver
 2 moved to the backseat and raped her.¹⁸ The driver had been detained previously for rape.¹⁹ The
 3 rape caused an international imbroglio and New Delhi temporarily banned Uber.²⁰ Uber dealt
 4 with the situation by attacking the victim.

5
 6 39. Eric Alexander was president of Uber in the Asia-Pacific region; he was Uber's
 7 "number three" and Kalanick's fixer.²¹ He secured, possibly illegally, the New Delhi rape victim's
 8 medical records through a law firm.²² The records contained the medical examination that doctors
 9 performed within hours of her rape.²³ Alexander shared these records with Mr. Kalanick and
 10 Uber's number two at the time, Emil Michael.²⁴ Many other Uber executives either saw the
 11 records or learned of them.²⁵ Mr. Kalanick latched on to the fact that the victim's hymen was still
 12 intact.²⁶ (This despite two people pointing out to him that the victim could have been anally
 13 raped.²⁷) He began cultivating and sharing a bizarre conspiracy that the woman was not raped;
 14 the whole incident was a plot against Uber by Olga, Uber's major ride-sharing competitor in
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 19 ¹⁷ Ellen Barry and Suhasini Raj, *Uber Banned in India's Capital After Rape Accusation*, NEW
 20 YORK TIMES (Dec. 8, 2014) (available at https://www.nytimes.com/2014/12/09/world/asia/new-delhi-bans-uber-after-driver-is-accused-of-rape.html?_r=0&module=inline) (last accessed Mar.
 31, 2023); Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 149.

21 ¹⁸ Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 149.

22 ¹⁹ Barry and Raj, *Uber Banned in India's Capital After Rape Accusation*.

23 ²⁰ *Id.*

24 ²¹ Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 260.

25 ²² Kara Swisher and Johana Bhuiyan, *A Top Uber Executive, Who Obtained the Medical
 26 Records of a Customer Who was a Rape Victim, Has Been Fired*, VOX (June 7, 2017)
 27 (available at <https://www.vox.com/2017/6/7/15754316/uber-executive-india-assault-rape-medical-records>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

28 ²³ Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 261.

²⁴ Swisher and Bhulyan, *A Top Uber Executive, Who Obtained the Medical Records of a
 Customer Who was a Rape Victim, Has Been Fired*.

²⁵ *Id.*

²⁶ Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 261.

²⁷ *Id.* at 262.

India.²⁸ No matter that the Uber driver had a history of sexual assault and had confessed the assault to police.²⁹

40. Mr. Kalanick and Uber’s leadership and board were the fountainhead of Uber’s culture of reckless growth, misogyny, and lawlessness.³⁰ When Uber customers accused Uber drivers of sexual assault—something that happened with increasing frequency as Uber grew, given its lax supervision and shoddy background checks—Mr. Kalanick would pace around Uber headquarters, not wondering about how to improve rider safety but repeating the bromide, legally correct but a bromide nonetheless, “innocent until proven guilty.”³¹ When law enforcement decided not to bring criminal charges against an Uber driver accused of sexual assault because it felt it did not have enough evidence for a criminal conviction, “a round of cheers would ring out across the fifth floor of Uber HQ.”³²

41. At a cocktail and dinner party with journalists in New York City, Mr. Michael attacked journalists who criticized Uber.³³ He was particularly angry with Sarah Lacy who had, in a recent story, accused Uber of “sexism and misogyny” and had said she was going to delete her Uber App because she feared for her safety because of Uber’s drivers.³⁴ Mr. Michael said that if any woman deleted her Uber App because of Ms. Lacy’s story and was sexually assaulted, Ms. Lacy “should be held personally responsible.”³⁵

²⁸ *Id.* at 261; Swisher and Bhulyan, *A Top Uber Executive, Who Obtained the Medical Records of a Customer Who was a Rape Victim, Has Been Fired*.

²⁹ Barry and Raj, *Uber Banned in India’s Capital After Rape Accusation*.

³⁰ Isaac, *SUPER PUMPED*, at 194 (“The tone of Uber’s culture was being set from the top . . . The result was a workforce that largely reflected Kalanick.

³¹ *Id.* at 167.

³² *Id.*

³³ Ben Smith, *Uber Executive Suggest Digging Up Dirt On Journalists*, BUZZFEED (Nov. 17, 2014) (available at <https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/bensmith/uber-executive-suggests-digging-up-dirt-on-journalists>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ *Id.*; Isaac, *SUPER PUMPED*, at 129.

42. The actions of Uber’s executives and board members demonstrate Uber’s contempt for women and myopic focus on profits. Uber only cares about growth. This culture permeates the entire company and endangers Uber’s female riders. Sarah Fowler wrote an explosive blog post, describing how pervasive this culture was at Uber.³⁶ Ms. Fowler was hired by Uber as a site-reliability engineer in 2016.³⁷ On her first day on the job, post-training, her manager sent her a message over the Uber chat system.³⁸ He said that he “was in an open relationship . . . and his girlfriend was having an easy time finding new partners but he wasn’t. He was trying to stay out of trouble at work, he said, but he couldn’t help getting in trouble, because he was looking for women to have sex with.”³⁹ Ms. Fowler felt it “was clear that he was trying to get [her] to have sex with him, and it was so clearly out of line that [she] immediately took screenshots of [the] chat messages and reported him to” Human Resources.⁴⁰ Uber Human Resources and “upper management” told her that “even though this was clearly sexual harassment and he was propositioning [her], it was this man’s first offense, and that they wouldn’t feel comfortable giving him anything other than a warning and a stern talking-to.”⁴¹ Upper management told her that her manager “was a high performer,” so “they wouldn’t feel comfortable punishing him for what was probably just an innocent mistake on his part.”⁴² Upper management told Ms. Fowler that she had two choices, join a new Uber team, or stay on her team, under the manager who propositioned her, but she “would have to understand that [the manager] would most likely give [her] a poor performance review when review time came around, and

³⁶ Susan Fowler, *Reflecting on One Very, Very Strange Year at Uber*, SUSAN J. FOWLER, (Feb. 19, 2017) (available at <https://www.susanjowler.com/blog/2017/2/19/reflecting-on-one-very-strange-year-at-uber>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ *Id.*

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *Id.*

⁴² *Id.*

1 there was nothing [Human Resources] could do about that.”⁴³ She was told that by Human
 2 Resources that if she chose to stick with the team she was on, that a poor review by her then
 3 manager wouldn’t be retaliation because she had “been given an option.”⁴⁴ Because working under
 4 a harassing manager was untenable to Ms. Fowler, she chose to switch teams.⁴⁵ She eventually
 5 learned, by talking to other women employees at Uber, that many of them had similar sexual-
 6 harassment stories and that the manager who sexually harassed her had sexually harassed others
 7 before he sexually harassed her.⁴⁶ That is, she learned that Human Resources and upper
 8 management had been mendacious with her. “Within a few months, [the harasser] was reported
 9 once again for inappropriate behavior, and those who reported him were told it was still his ‘first
 10 offense.’ The situation was escalated as far up the chain as it could be escalated, and still nothing
 11 was done” by Uber.⁴⁷

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 14 43. With the bad press Uber was getting because of the sexual assaults, Mr. Michael’s
 15 comments, and the Sarah Fowler affair, Uber realized it needed to appear that it was making
 16 changes and trying to eradicate its toxic-male culture, so it held a company-wide meeting to
 17 announce changes. At the meeting, Uber announced that it was going to increase its diversity and
 18 sensitivity by adding a female board member. Board member David Bonderman chimed in that
 19 the addition of a woman to the board meant “it’s much likelier [there will] be more talking on the
 20 board.”⁴⁸

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 22
 23 ⁴³ *Id.*

24 ⁴⁴ *Id.*

25 ⁴⁵ *Id.*

26 ⁴⁶ *Id.*

27 ⁴⁷ *Id.*

28 ⁴⁸ Mike Isaac and Susan Chira, *David Bonderman Resigns From Uber Board After Sexist Remark*, NEW YORK TIMES (June 13, 2017) (available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/06/13/technology/uber-sexual-harassment-huffington-bonderman.html?hp=&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&clickSource=story-heading&module=inline®ion=top-news&WT.nav=top-news>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023); Isaac, SUPER PUMPED.

44. Uber’s “culture was poisoned from the very top.”⁴⁹ Indeed, John William Gurley was a longtime board member of Uber and a close confidant of Mr. Kalanick. He sat on his hands and watched silently as Uber put in place a culture and policies that have hurt many innocent women, including Plaintiff.

45. In an attempt to buff its tarnished reputation, Uber also hired former Attorney General Eric Holder and his law firm, Covington & Burling LLP, to investigate Uber’s culture and work-place environment.⁵⁰

46. During his investigation, as detailed in the publicly released “Holder Report,” Attorney General Holder uncovered “a winding, repetitive list of infractions that had occurred across hundreds of global offices, including sexual assault and physical violence.”⁵¹

47. As Uber’s sexual-assault and harassment problems publicly ballooned, it made pale and perfunctory attempts to act as though it is trying to confront them. In May 2018, Uber acknowledged the “deeply rooted problem” of sexual assault and proclaimed it was committed to solving the problem, stating that “we’re making some important changes today.”⁵² Included in these “important changes” was Uber’s promise to publish a “safety transparency report that will include data on sexual assaults . . . that occur on the Uber platform.”⁵³ Uber explained its commitment to publishing such data because “transparency fosters accountability.” Uber further explained that “sexual predators often look for a dark corner” and announced to the world that “we [Uber] need to turn the lights on.”

⁴⁹ Isaac, *SUPER PUMPED*, at 280.

⁵⁰ Covington & Burling, LLP, *Covington Recommendations* (available at <https://www.documentcloud.org/documents/3863793-Uber-Covington-Recommendations.html>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

⁵¹ Isaac, *SUPER PUMPED*, at 271.

⁵² Troy West, *Turning the Lights On*, Uber Newsroom (May 15, 2018) (available at <https://www.uber.com/newsroom/turning-the-lights-on/>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

⁵³ *Id.*

48. Despite these promises, Uber persisted in darkness and did not release any data on sexual assaults for another year and a half.

49. When Uber finally released a report in December 2019, it was forced to acknowledge that there were 5,981 sexual assaults in the United States during Uber trips recorded in 2017 and 2018.⁵⁴

50. Uber did not release a second safety report for more than two years.

51. On December 2, 2021, the California Public Utilities Commission approved a settlement agreement with Uber on reporting of data on sexual harassment and assault in which Uber agreed to pay \$9 million and provide information on sexual assault and harassment to the CPUC on a going-forward basis.⁵⁵

52. It was another six months after Uber agreed to provide these data to the CPUC before Uber publicly released another safety report per its commitment in May 2018. In July 2022, it released a report covering 2019 and 2020 (a year when its ridership was decimated by the pandemic) stating it received 3,824 sexual-assault reports for that time period.⁵⁶

53. Uber's own data confirm that sexual assaults by Uber drivers continue to occur at an unacceptable rate.

⁵⁴ Uber, US Safety Report 2017–18 (available at https://www.uber-assets.com/image/upload/v1575580686/Documents/Safety/UberUSSafetyReport_201718_FullReport.pdf?uclid_id=f2f17920-a01a-4c4a-b1a2-abd1e253f24a) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

⁵⁵ CPUC Press Release (Dec. 2, 2021) (available at <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/news-and-updates/all-news/cpuc-approves-9-million-settlement-with-uber>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023); see also *Order Instituting Rulemaking on Regulations Relating to Passenger Carriers, Ridesharing, and New Online-Enabled Transportation Services* (available at <https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PublishedDocs/Published/G000/M427/K636/427636880.PDF>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

⁵⁶ Uber, US Safety Report 2019–20 (available at https://uber.app.box.com/s/vkx4zgwy6sxx2t2618520xt35rix022h?uclid_id=f2f17920-a01a-4c4a-b1a2-abd1e253f24a) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

1 54. Uber has not released any sexual-assault data for 2021 or 2022. Uber's decision to
2 withhold that data prevents Uber passengers and the public from understanding the true rate at
3 which such assaults continue to occur each day.

4 55. Uber became aware of its sexual-assault problem long before it released the Holder
5 report. Uber's operations team "dealt with thousands of misconduct cases every year, including
6 instances of sexual assault."⁵⁷

7 56. Uber "had so lowered the bar to become a driver that people who might have been
8 prevented from driving in the official taxi industry could easily join Uber."⁵⁸

9 57. As described earlier, these decisions to lower the bar were made by Travis
10 Kalanick and other officers, directors, and managing agents.

11 58. But it was not that Uber simply lowered the bar. It failed to take adequate steps to
12 make its rides safe; it failed to provide everything necessary for safe transportation of its
13 passengers. For example, Uber failed to install video cameras in the cars. Such a step would have
14 chilled the wantonness of potential predators. It failed to provide an option in the Uber App that
15 allowed female riders to select to be driven by female drivers. And it failed to adopt adequate
16 training of its drivers on issues of sexual assault and sexual harassment. That is, it failed to provide
17 adequately trained drivers. These policies to fail to make its rides safe were put in place by Mr.
18 Kalanick and other officers, directors, and managing agents of Uber.

19 59. Mr. Kalanick's successor, Mr. Khosrowshahi, continued the policy of not
20 requiring third-party-operated cameras in Uber vehicles.

21 60. Mr. Kalanick, Mr. Khosrowshahi, and other officers, directors, and managing
22 agents of Uber knew that if they put cameras in cars, fewer sexual assaults would occur during
23 Uber rides. They knew that if they provided an option that would allow female passengers to
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28 ⁵⁷ Isaac, SUPER PUMPED, at 166.

⁵⁸ *Id.* at 177.

1 choose to be driven by female drivers, fewer sexual assaults would occur during Uber rides. They
 2 knew that if they better trained their drivers in sexual-assault prevention, fewer sexual assaults
 3 would occur during Uber rides. They intentionally refused to put these safety policies in place
 4 with actual and constructive knowledge that declining to implement such policies made it highly
 5 probable that harm to female Uber passengers would result.
 6

7 61. Uber's response to the driver sexual assaults that were reported to the company
 8 also evidenced the conscious disregard of Uber executives, including Mr. Kalanick and Mr.
 9 Khosrowshahi. A 2019 Washington Post investigative piece revealed Uber maintained a three-
 10 strikes policy for its drivers.⁵⁹ Investigators hired by Uber to investigate the more serious
 11 passenger complaints about drivers—such as drug use, physical violence, and sexual assault—
 12 reported: “A driver would only be deactivated under three circumstances: 1) if it was the second
 13 or third reported offense; 2) if there is corroborative evidence like video or a police report; 3) if
 14 the driver admits to the assault.”⁶⁰
 15

16 62. Even with a three-strikes policy, Uber executives would make exceptions to keep
 17 dangerous drivers on the road. “For instance, a New York-area driver allegedly made three
 18 separate sexual advances on riders, said an investigator assigned to the case. After an executive
 19 overruled the investigator, the driver was allowed to continue working until a fourth incident,
 20 when a rider claimed he raped her.”⁶¹
 21

22 63. As Uber became more popular, more people realized Uber had so lowered the bar
 23 that people with checkered backgrounds could drive for Uber. People also realized that Uber had
 24

25 ⁵⁹ Greg Bensinger, *When rides go wrong: How Uber's investigation unit works to limit the*
 26 *company's liability*, WASHINGTON POST (Sept. 26, 2019) (available at
 27 <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2019/09/25/ubers-investigations-unit-finds-what-went-wrong-rides-its-never-companys-fault/>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

28 ⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

not provided everything necessary for safe rides, that is, everything that might make it more difficult to get away with sexual assaults, like video cameras in cars. In addition, they recognized Uber was at the same time marketing itself to women as a safe mode of transportation, including after drinking. Because of these factors, Uber became a magnet for sexual predators—men who knew that driving for Uber meant they would get to drive intoxicated women late at night. These men started sexually assaulting women at alarming rates, as the Holder Report shows. And, as stated earlier, Uber and its officers, directors, and managing agents—including Mr. Kalanick—had actual knowledge that these sexual assaults were going on, on the platform and women were being hurt. But they did nothing. They failed to start screening drivers better and failed to place video cameras in cars. They intentionally refused to implement these safety measures despite actual knowledge of the problem, and these officers, directors, and managing agents—including Mr. Kalanick—had actual or constructive knowledge that refusing to do so meant there was a high probability that more female passengers would be harmed, which—foreseeably—is what happened to Plaintiff.

THE ATTACK ON PLAINTIFF

64. This suit arises from the serious harm Plaintiff suffered as a result of the wrongful acts and omissions of Defendants.

65. On March 9th, 2022, Plaintiff called an Uber to take her to meet with some friends in Springfield, Illinois.

66. As they were leaving her neighborhood the driver asked Plaintiff to sit in the front seat and give him a high rating and tip.

67. In order to avoid conflict, Plaintiff moved to the front seat and rated the Uber driver. The Uber driver then repeatedly told Plaintiff that she was “beautiful” and attempted to hold her hand. The Uber driver began talking about his vape shop and that he was very successful.

1 Rather than taking Plaintiff to her destination the driver insisted they go to his vape shop “Cloud
2 9 Vape and Tobacco.”

3 68. The Uber driver pulled into the parking lot of the vape shop and insisted they wait
4 until the employee left so he could show Plaintiff around. In the parking lot of the vape shop, the
5 Uber driver touched Plaintiff’s legs. Plaintiff declined all advances the Uber driver made and
6 insisted he take her to her destination.
7

8 69. The Uber driver eventually left the parking lot and drove Plaintiff to a secluded
9 road nearby. At this location, the Uber driver penetrated Plaintiff with his fingers and then forced
10 Plaintiff to perform oral sex. The Uber driver told Plaintiff that he wanted to marry her and
11 wanted Plaintiff to have his children. Plaintiff was afraid and thought if she jumped out, the Uber
12 driver would hurt her. Plaintiff figured if she “played nice” the Uber driver would let her out of
13 the vehicle.
14

15 70. The Uber driver eventually let Plaintiff out of the vehicle, and Plaintiff called
16 another Uber to take her home.

17 71. Plaintiff reported the incident to Uber. Plaintiff no longer feels safe using Uber for
18 transportation.

19 72. As a result of the incident, Plaintiff has experienced flashbacks, panic attacks, and
20 symptoms of depression. This unwanted and inappropriate behavior by the Uber driver
21 humiliated, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety.
22

23 73. By failing to take reasonable steps to confront the problem of multiple rapes and
24 sexual assaults of Uber passengers by Uber drivers, Uber has acted in conscious disregard of the
25 safety of its passengers, including Plaintiff, has breached its duty of reasonable care, and has
26 breached the implied and express covenants arising from its contract with its passengers.
27
28

1 74. The Uber driver who assaulted Plaintiff perpetrated the above-described assault,
2 harassment, and/or attack in the course and scope of his employment with Uber and while under
3 Uber's direction and control. These acts caused Plaintiff pain and suffering that persists to this
4 day.

5 75. The Uber driver who assaulted Plaintiff was acting on behalf of, for the benefit of,
6 at the direction of, and within the course and scope of employment with Uber and engagement by
7 Uber. Uber provided the Uber driver with access to its ride-sharing app platform, a tool necessary
8 for Uber drivers to perform the work Uber assigned. Uber, through the Uber App, directed the
9 Uber driver regarding the location of the pickup, time of the pickup, and routes for both the pickup
10 of Plaintiff and transportation to her destination, and much more, as discussed below.

11 76. The Uber driver who assaulted Plaintiff was an agent or employee of Uber, which
12 is a common carrier. His duties were directed at the comfort and protection of passengers in his
13 vehicle, including Plaintiff.

14 77. Uber derived a monetary benefit from every ride assigned to said Uber driver
15 through its Uber App, including Plaintiff's ride during which she was harassed, battered, and/or
16 assaulted.

17 **Uber Misled Plaintiff And The Public Into Believing It Was Addressing The**
18 **Deeply Rooted Issue Of Sexual Assault On Its Platform In Violation Of Its**
19 **Statutory And Common-Law Duties.**

20 78. Uber is a transportation company. Its core business is providing transportation to
21 the public at large through its network of drivers. It connects its drivers to the public through the
22 Uber App. Anyone from the public may download the Uber App for free. Using the app, a
23 customer may request a ride from one of Uber's drivers for a standardized charge unilaterally set
24 by Uber. Uber directs its drivers to pick up the passengers and transport them to their destinations.

25 79. Uber provides transportation through a digital application made available to the
26 general public for the purpose of transporting its users—the passengers—from place to place for
27

1 profit. Uber has widely offered its services to the general public and charges standard fees for its
2 services through its application. Uber represents that it does not allow discrimination against
3 passengers on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, physical
4 or mental disability, medical condition, marital status, age, or sexual orientation. Any member of
5 the public can use Uber's services for transportation.
6

7 80. Uber is a common carrier under California Civil Code §2168 and the common
8 law.⁶² Uber holds itself out to the public generally and indifferently to transport persons from
9 place to place for profit. As a common carrier, Uber owes its passengers, including the Plaintiff
10 named herein, a heightened duty of care. Uber has an affirmative duty to protect its passengers
11 from assault by one of its employees or contractors and is liable for its employees' or agents'
12 assaults, regardless of whether such acts were committed within the course and scope of
13 employment for Uber.
14

15 81. Given the heightened duty Uber has as a common carrier, to the extent it failed or
16 refused to implement procedures, policies, and app functions that it knew or should have known
17 would prevent assaults such as those suffered by Plaintiff, as Plaintiff has alleged, Uber is liable
18 for the above-described tortious acts of its driver, which harmed Plaintiff.
19

20 82. Further, the heightened duty Uber has as a common carrier a non-delegable duty.
21 Under the common law, Uber has a non-delegable duty to safely transport its passengers from the
22 place it picks them up to their destination. This duty cannot be delegated to Uber drivers. When
23 an Uber driver assaults a passenger, Uber is liable for the driver's actions due to its non-delegable
24 duty.
25
26

27
28 ⁶² See, e.g., *Doe v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, 184 F. Supp.3d 774, 787 (N.D. Cal. 2016) ("Plaintiff's
allegations support the claim that Uber 'offers to the public to carry persons,' thereby bringing it
within California's definition of common carrier for tort purposes.")

1 83. Uber drivers are largely nonprofessional, untrained, and use their own vehicles.
2 Uber employs and engages its drivers, including the driver who assaulted Plaintiff, in traditional
3 at-will relationships, in which:

- 4 a. Uber has discretion to fire its drivers for any reason and at any time; that is, Uber
5 maintains the right to discharge its drivers at will, and without cause;
- 6 b. Drivers are not charged a fee by Uber to apply to become employees;
- 7 c. At all times relevant, there was no agreement between Uber and the driver
8 designating the driver as an independent contractor;
- 9 d. Drivers are not charged a fee to download the app or to receive notifications from
10 Uber that customers want rides;
- 11 e. Fare prices for rides are set exclusively by Uber;
- 12 f. Drivers have no input on fares charged to consumers;
- 13 g. Drivers are not permitted to negotiate with consumers on fares charged;
- 14 h. Drivers do not know what riders are charged for a given ride;
- 15 i. Uber can and does modify charges to consumers; for example, if Uber determines
16 that a driver has taken a circuitous route to a destination;
- 17 j. Uber takes a fee of every ride charged to a consumer;
- 18 k. Uber retains control over customer-contact information;
- 19 l. Uber controls its drivers' contacts with its consumer base and considers its
20 consumer list to be proprietary information.
- 21 m. In some instances, Uber controls the hours a driver works;
- 22 n. Drivers are not permitted to answer passenger inquiries about booking future rides
23 outside of the Uber App;
- 24 o. Driving for Uber is not a specialized skill;

- 1 p. Uber's business model depends on having a large pool of non-professional drivers;
- 2 q. Drivers must abide by a list of regulations to drive for Uber;
- 3 r. Uber requires its drivers to pick up Uber customers on the correct side of the street;
- 4 s. Uber forbids its drivers from talking on their cell phones while driving customers;
- 5 t. Uber tracks drivers' speed and braking and sends drivers reports based on how
- 6 many times the driver had to brake hard;
- 7
- 8 u. Uber drivers are not allowed to ask Uber customers for their contact information;
- 9 v. Drivers who reject ride requests risk discipline, including suspension or
- 10 termination from the platform;
- 11 w. Consumers give feedback on rides they have taken and rate drivers on a scale from
- 12 one star to five stars. These ratings are used by Uber to discipline and terminate
- 13 drivers; and
- 14
- 15 x. Such other acts of control that discovery will show.

16 84. Uber actively markets itself as a safe company that provides safe rides. Both before
 17 2014 and after, Uber actively and aggressively marketed the supposed safety of its transportation
 18 services. These efforts continue to this day, and include email messages sent to every Uber
 19 customer, including Plaintiff.

20 85. Over the years, Uber has launched marketing campaigns specifically marketing its
 21 transportation services to, among others, young women too intoxicated to drive.

22 86. Uber represented to its customers, including Plaintiff, on its website all of the
 23 following:

- 24 a. "How we help keep you safe—We're committed to helping you get where you
- 25 want to go with confidence, whether it's building emergency features in the app
- 26 or making it easy for you to check your ride."
- 27
- 28

- 1 b. “Ride with confidence—The Uber experience was built with safety in mind.
2 Through incident prevention tools, insurance coverage, and technology that keeps
3 you connected, we’re dedicated to helping you move safely and focus on what
4 matters most.”
- 5 c. “Ride with confidence—Designing a safer ride—driver screenings—All potential
6 drivers in the US must complete a screening before becoming an Uber driver-
7 partner, and current drivers continue to be vetted for criminal offenses.”
- 8 d. “Ride with confidence—Designing a safer ride—On every trip, you can tap a
9 button for safety tools and get help whenever you need it.”
- 10 e. “Ride with confidence—Designing a safer ride—An inclusive community—
11 Through our joint efforts with cities and safety experts and by working together,
12 we’re helping to create safe journeys for everyone.”
- 13 f. “Our commitment to safety—You deserve to be able to move safely. To look
14 forward to the opportunities ahead. To be connected to people and places that
15 matter most. Which is why we’re focused on your safety, from setting new
16 standards to developing technology with the goal of reducing incidents.”
- 17 g. “How safety is built into your experience—Safety features in the app—Tap a
18 button for emergency assistance. Share your trip details with loved ones. Our
19 technology helps put peace of mind at your fingertips.”
- 20 h. “How safety is built into your experience—An inclusive community—Millions of
21 riders and drivers share a set of Community Guidelines, holding each other
22 accountable to do the right thing.”
- 23 i. “How safety is built into your experience—Coverage on every trip—We’ve put
24 insurance from leading companies in place for every ride.”
- 25
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1 j. “Building safer journeys for everyone—Rider safety—Uber driver-partners in the
2 US go through a multi-point screening check for their driving and criminal history
3 before they are authorized to take trips through the app. Every rider has access to
4 safety features built into the app and a support team if you need them.”

5 k. “The future of safety—More than 200 Uber employees, from researchers and
6 scientists to designers and engineers, are focused on building technology that puts
7 safety at the heart of your experience.”

8 l. “Safe rides around the clock—Affordable, reliable transportation can help make
9 roads safer. Need a late-night ride and can’t drive yourself? Request a ride with
10 Uber.”

11
12 87. Uber actively and publicly markets its transportation services to be safe and
13 reliable services.

14 88. Uber actively and publicly markets its transportation services to be safe and
15 reliable during late-night hours.

16 89. Uber has cultivated an image among its customers of safety and superiority to
17 public transportation and traditional taxis. Because of aggressive marketing, most Uber customers
18 are generally unaware of the real risks associated with Uber rides and continue to believe a ride
19 with Uber is a safer and better alternative.

20 90. In 2016, Uber agreed to pay \$28.5 million to settle a class-action lawsuit over its
21 fraudulent marketing of its security screening as “industry-leading.”

22 91. Riders, including Plaintiff, reasonably rely on Uber’s representations and promises
23 regarding safety and security measures. Riders, including Plaintiff, choose to ride with Uber as a
24 result of this reliance.
25
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1 92. Uber markets its ride hailing service to female riders as a safer alternative to
2 traditional taxis.

3 93. On a “Women’s Safety” page on its website, Uber advertised that it was “driving
4 change for women’s safety,” specifically representing that “[s]exual assault and gender-based
5 violence don’t belong anywhere in our communities, which is why Uber is committed to help
6 stop incidents before they happen” and touting its “safety features and education” and
7 “transparency.”⁶³ Through such representations, Uber encourages women like Plaintiff to trust its
8 services to secure safe transportation.

9 94. In 2015, Uber released a report with Mothers Against Drunk Driving “MADD”
10 that states “The Uber App was created to ensure reliable access to safe rides.” The report states
11 that with Uber, intoxicated persons can find “a safe, reliable ride home” that is “always within
12 reach.”⁶⁴ The report further represents that “Uber is a better late[-]night option” and reports that
13 “93% of people would recommend Uber to a friend if they have been drinking. Not only would
14 people take Uber themselves—they would trust Uber to take their drunk friend home safely.”⁶⁵
15

16 95. The safe image that Uber aggressively cultivates suggests to customers, including
17 Plaintiff, that riding while intoxicated with Uber is safe. Uber does not inform riders, like Plaintiff,
18 that hailing a ride after drinking puts riders in peril from the drivers themselves. By marketing
19 heavily to young women who have been drinking, and promising safe rides, Uber puts riders in
20 peril.
21
22

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26 ⁶³ Uber, Women’s Safety (available at <https://www.uber.com/us/en/safety/womens-safety/>) (last
accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

27 ⁶⁴ Uber and MADD Report, “More Options. Shifting Mindsets. Driving Better Choices” (Jan.
28 2015) (available at [http://newsroom.uber.com/wp-
content/uploads/madd/uber_DUI_Report_WIP_12.12.pdf](http://newsroom.uber.com/wp-content/uploads/madd/uber_DUI_Report_WIP_12.12.pdf)) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

⁶⁵ *Id.* at 2 and 3.

1 96. Uber knew its representations and promises about rider safety were false and
2 misleading yet continued to allow riders to believe in the truth of these representations and
3 promises and continued to profit from riders' reliance on those representations and promises.

4 97. Unfortunately, an Uber driver sexually assaulting a passenger is not an isolated or
5 rare occurrence. The safety report referenced above that Uber released in December 2019 showed
6 there were thousands of sexual assaults during Uber rides in 2018 alone.⁶⁶ Tony West, Uber's
7 Chief Legal Officer, said in response to that report, the "numbers are jarring and hard to digest."⁶⁷

8 98. Uber employs a vast network of drivers. But, at all relevant times, Uber provided
9 its drivers with inadequate training regarding sexual assault, sexual relations, sexually
10 inappropriate behavior, sensitivity, and customer relations.

11 99. Uber has also provided inadequate background checks and screening of its drivers.
12 Among other things, it does not fingerprint its drivers (unless forced to do so by state or local
13 laws), it does not run the applicant drivers against all available public databases, and it does not
14 do international background checks (despite its global presence).

15 100. Uber lobbies state and local governments to limit what is required of Uber with
16 respect to driver background checks. Uber also lobbies local government entities to continue
17 allowing Uber to perform its own background checks of its driver applicants, rather than
18 municipalities performing the more stringent and reliable screening they conduct for traditional
19 taxi drivers.

20 101. Uber has successfully persuaded lawmakers in several states to keep background-
21 check requirements for its drivers limited.

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26 ⁶⁶ Kate Conger, *Uber says 3,045 sexual assaults were reported in U.S. rides last year*, NEW
27 YORK TIMES (Dec. 5, 2019) (available at
28 <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/05/technology/uber-sexual-assaults-murders-deaths-safety.html>) (last accessed Mar. 31, 2023).

⁶⁷ *Id.*

102. As a direct result of Uber's lobbying efforts, those entities largely self-enforce hiring standards for their drivers. In cities where municipalities perform the screening, such as in Houston, Texas and Seattle Washington, hundreds of driver applicants Uber approved are ultimately rejected by the municipality.

103. Even where authorized to do so, Uber generally does not perform driver background checks and instead outsources the checks to a third-party vendor that often limits the extent of its background check and that does not verify the information provided by the applicant is accurate or complete. The turnaround time for an Uber background check is often under 36 hours. The application process to become an Uber driver is simple, fast, and designed to allow the company to hire as many drivers as possible while incurring minimal associated costs. Uber fought for and implemented a less robust hiring process knowing it would be at the expense of passenger safety.

104. Although Uber claims its drivers are not employees, Uber engages its drivers as part of its business and the Uber drivers are charged with the responsibility of safely transporting Uber passengers to their destination.

DELAYED DISCOVERY AND FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

105. The discovery rule applies to toll the running of the statute of limitations until Plaintiff knew, or through the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, should have known of the existence of her claim against Uber.

106. Plaintiff was not aware of the foreseeability of the assault she endured because Uber intentionally concealed the fact that Uber drivers had been regularly physically and/or sexually assaulting women since at least 2014 and instead represented that Uber was a safe mode of transportation.

107. A reasonable investigation by Plaintiff at the time of her assault would not have revealed the factual basis of her claims against Uber. This is because Uber, through marketing

1 and more, took actions to conceal that its drivers regularly and frequently assaulted women. This
2 is also because Uber has publicly claimed that it does not control its drivers and that its drivers
3 are not Uber employees. As such, despite reasonable diligence, Plaintiff was unable to discover
4 Uber's negligent or wrongful conduct, which brought about or contributed to bringing about the
5 assault she suffered.

6
7 108. Furthermore, the running of any statute of limitations has been equitably tolled by
8 reason of Uber's intentional representations and fraudulent concealment and conduct.

9 109. Through its affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, Uber actively
10 concealed from Plaintiff the true risks associated with using the Uber App and riding in an Uber,
11 specifically, the risk of being assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked.

12 110. As a result of Uber's actions, Plaintiff was unaware, and could not reasonably
13 know or have learned through reasonable diligence that Uber could be held liable for the risks its
14 drivers posed and that those risks were the direct and proximate result of Uber's acts and
15 omissions.

16
17 111. Plaintiff did not learn of Uber's negligent or wrongful actions and omissions in
18 bringing about the assault until after she saw advertisements for legal help.

19 112. Furthermore, Uber is estopped from relying on any statute of limitations because
20 of its concealment of the truth about its failure to adequately employ measures to ensure the safety
21 of its passengers. Uber had a duty to disclose the true character, quality, and nature of its
22 background checks and the incidence of Uber drivers sexually assaulting or otherwise attacking
23 passengers, because this was non-public information over which Defendants had, and continue to
24 have, exclusive control, and because Defendants knew this information was not available to
25 Plaintiff, Uber passengers/customers, and/or the general public.

26
27 **CLAIM 1: GENERAL NEGLIGENCE**

28 113. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

1 114. By providing transportation to the general public using its application and network
2 of drivers, Uber owed a duty to act with due and reasonable care towards the public and in
3 particular its own passengers, including Plaintiff.

4 115. Uber has been on notice that its drivers have been sexually harassing, sexually
5 assaulting, and raping its passengers since at least 2014. Uber was aware or should have been
6 aware that some Uber drivers would continue to sexually assault, stalk, harass, kidnap, physically
7 assault, rape, and/or otherwise attack their vulnerable Uber patrons and passengers.

8 116. Since learning of the sexual assaults perpetrated by its drivers, Uber never adapted
9 or improved its safety procedures in any meaningful way.

10 117. Uber does not require video monitoring of its drivers that cannot be turned off, nor
11 does it provide emergency notification to law-enforcement authorities when a driver drastically
12 veers off course from the passenger's destination, abruptly cancels the ride, or ends the ride at the
13 intended destination but GPS data indicates the passenger remains in the car for a significant
14 period of time.

15 118. At all times relevant, Uber was well aware of the dangers its drivers posed, yet it
16 still induced, and continues to induce, the public, including Plaintiff, to rely on Uber as a safe
17 means of transportation. In doing so, Uber failed to warn passengers, including Plaintiff, of the
18 possibility of being assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by an Uber driver.

19 119. At the time Plaintiff was assaulted, Uber did not require sexual harassment/assault
20 training for its drivers, nor did it have any policies in place for immediate termination if a driver
21 engages in sexual misconduct.

22 120. Uber does not cooperate with the police when a driver commits an illegal sexual
23 attack on its passengers. Despite having the express right to disclose driver information at Uber's
24 sole discretion, Uber requires that extensive standards be met before the company will even
25
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27
28

1 consider law enforcement requests for information. Even after a report of sexual assault has been
2 made, Uber generally requires a subpoena before it will release information. Uber's policy of
3 noncooperation discourages police agencies from making recommendations to local prosecutors
4 to file complaints against Uber drivers and provides Uber's predatory drivers with tacit assurance
5 that their illegal attacks will not be detected by law enforcement.
6

7 121. When hiring new drivers, Uber does not verify driver identities with biometric
8 background checks. Uber does not correct for false negatives created by its name-based screening
9 procedures. Uber does not provide industry-standard background checks that would provide the
10 most comprehensive means of screening applicant drivers. Uber does not invest in continuous
11 monitoring of its drivers and is not immediately alerted when one of its drivers is implicated in
12 criminal acts.
13

14 122. Uber does not have a consistent, reliable system for addressing passenger reports
15 of sexual assault by its drivers and continues to let dangerous predators drive for and earn money
16 for Uber.
17

18 123. For the above reasons and others, Uber breached its duty of reasonable care to
19 Plaintiff.
20

21 124. As a legal and direct result of Uber's actions and omissions, Plaintiff was
22 assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by an Uber driver, which humiliated,
23 degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The assault on Plaintiff
24 caused her to suffer psychological and physical harm from which she may never fully recover.
25

26 125. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' general negligence, Plaintiff
27 suffered economic and non-economic damages.
28

126. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like Plaintiff.

CLAIM 2: NEGLIGENCE HIRING, RETENTION, AND SUPERVISION

127. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

128. Uber engaged and retained or otherwise employed the Uber driver who assaulted, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked Plaintiff as described above.

129. Uber did not interview, check the references of, provide training to, or advise the Uber driver of any anti-sexual assault policies when hiring him. Uber had no reasonable basis for believing Uber drivers in general were fit to drive vulnerable women around, particularly at night, and failed to use reasonable care in determining whether the driver in question was fit for the task. Uber should have known of the unfitness of the Uber driver involved in the assault on Plaintiff but failed to use reasonable care to discover his unfitness and incompetence.

130. Despite failing to reasonably endeavor to investigate the incompetence of Uber drivers, including the one who harmed Plaintiff, for transporting vulnerable and/or intoxicated women in a moving vehicle, Uber hired said driver to do exactly that.

131. Uber knew or should have known that assigning the task of transporting vulnerable passengers to an inadequately screened driver created an unreasonable risk of harm to Uber's passengers, including Plaintiff, particularly when Uber had been on notice of the string of sexual assaults committed by Uber's drivers.

132. Uber failed to employ measures to adequately supervise its drivers.

133. Uber failed to adequately record, investigate, and respond to passenger reports of unsafe conduct such as sexual harassment and sexual assault by Uber drivers.

1 134. Uber was negligent in failing to terminate drivers it knew or reasonably should
2 have known were a threat to passengers, including but not limited to Plaintiff and other vulnerable
3 female passengers traveling alone.

4 135. The Uber driver who assaulted Plaintiff was, and/or became, unfit to perform the
5 work for which he was hired as he improperly and illegally took advantage of Plaintiff when she
6 attempted to use the service for a safe ride to her destinations, which caused her psychological
7 and/or physical harm.

8 136. Because of the Uber driver's unfitness to perform the task of transporting Plaintiff,
9 Plaintiff was assaulted, harassed, battered, and/or otherwise attacked, which humiliated,
10 degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety.

11 137. Uber's negligence in hiring, retaining, and or supervising Uber drivers, including
12 the driver who harmed Plaintiff, caused Plaintiff to be assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or
13 otherwise attacked by the Uber driver, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff
14 of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer
15 physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.

16 138. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent supervision, hiring, and
17 retention of Uber drivers, including the driver who harmed Plaintiff, Plaintiff suffered economic
18 and non-economic damages.

19 139. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
20 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
21 Plaintiff.

22 **CLAIM 3: COMMON-CARRIER NEGLIGENCE**

23 140. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

24 141. At the time Plaintiff was sexually assaulted, Uber was a common carrier as it
25 provided transportation to the general public.

1 142. Uber provides transportation through a digital application made available to the
2 general public for the purpose of transporting its users, the passengers, from place to place for
3 profit. Uber has widely offered its services to the general public and charges standard fees for its
4 services through its application. Uber represents that it does not allow discrimination against
5 passengers on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, physical
6 or mental disability, medical condition, marital status, age, or sexual orientation. Any member of
7 the public can use Uber's services for transportation.
8

9 143. As a common carrier, Uber must carry its passengers, including Plaintiff, safely.

10 144. Uber has a duty to employ the utmost degree of care and diligence that would be
11 expected of a very cautious company. Uber has a duty to do all that human care, vigilance, and
12 foresight reasonably can do under the circumstances to avoid harm to passengers, including
13 Plaintiff.
14

15 145. Uber must use reasonable skill to provide everything necessary for safe
16 transportation, in view of the transportation used and the practical operation of the business.

17 146. Despite complaints to Uber of physical and/or sexual assaults committed by Uber
18 drivers and lawsuits against Uber for physical and/or sexual assault, to this day Uber has failed to
19 implement safety precautions that would adequately address its assault problem.
20

21 147. Uber does not provide a consistent and reliable way for passengers to report
22 physical and/or sexual abuse.

23 148. Uber does not warn passengers of the dangers of riding with Uber and fails to warn
24 passengers of past complaints regarding Uber drivers.

25 149. Uber does not have an effective program in place to deal with the sexual-predator
26 crisis posed by some of its drivers.
27
28

1 150. Uber knows its female passengers are in a uniquely vulnerable situation enclosed
2 in a moving vehicle and that a subset of its drivers are sexual predators.

3 151. Uber has not exercised reasonable care to protect its passengers from harassment
4 and assault by Uber's drivers.

5 152. Uber has not exercised the utmost degree of care in order to protect its passengers
6 from the danger posed by sexual predators who drive for Uber. If Uber had used the highest
7 degree of care, Uber could have prevented or dramatically reduced the likelihood of the physical
8 and/or sexual assault of its passengers, including Plaintiff.

9 153. Uber failed to safely transport Plaintiff.

10 154. Uber failed to use the utmost care and vigilance to protect Plaintiff from its own
11 driver who assaulted, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked Plaintiff while she was being
12 transported by Uber.
13

14 155. Uber failed to take reasonable precautions to protect its vulnerable female
15 passengers, including Plaintiff, from the foreseeable and known risk of assault and/or harassment
16 by its drivers. If Uber had used the highest degree of care, Uber could have prevented or reduced
17 the likelihood of the sexual assault of its passengers, including Plaintiff.
18

19 156. As a legal and proximate result of Uber's actions and omissions of Uber, Plaintiff
20 was assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by the Uber driver, which humiliated,
21 degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack
22 on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and/or psychological harm from which she may
23 never fully recover.
24

25 157. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's negligence as a common carrier,
26 Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages.
27
28

158. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like Plaintiff.

CLAIM 4: NEGLIGENT FAILURE TO WARN

159. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

160. Uber's conduct created a risk of physical or emotional harm to its passengers, including Plaintiff.

161. In operating its business, Uber knew and had reason to know that its passengers were at risk of sexual assault and abuse by Uber's drivers since at least 2014. Since then, Uber has received frequent passenger complaints about driver misbehavior, has been notified of police investigations of drivers' criminal conduct while acting in their capacity as Uber drivers, and has been the subject of numerous civil suits alleging the sexual harassment and assault of Uber's passengers by Uber's drivers.

162. Despite the knowledge of the danger its enterprise created, Uber prioritized profits over passenger safety and did not alert its passengers, including Plaintiff, to the risk of physical and/or sexual assault by Uber drivers. In fact, Uber continued to market itself as a service that provides "safe" rides, even to unaccompanied and/or intoxicated passengers, knowing sufficient measures had not been employed to keep passengers safe from being physically and/or sexually assaulted.

163. Uber itself represented to its passengers that riding with Uber is safe, implying it is free of risk from physical and/or sexual assault.

164. Uber did not warn that its criminal background checks of Uber drivers were limited, nor did it warn that it sometimes allows drivers to continue driving for Uber even after a passenger reports to Uber that she was physically and/or sexually assaulted.

1 165. Uber had reason to know that passengers would be unaware of the risk of physical
2 and/or sexual assault by Uber drivers.

3 166. A warning to its passengers that they were at risk of physical and/or sexual assault
4 by Uber drivers would have reduced the risk of harm to passengers, including Plaintiff, who could
5 have arranged for alternative transportation or taken additional safety precautions and avoided
6 the assaults they suffered at the hands of Uber drivers.

7
8 167. Plaintiff would not have ridden alone in an Uber had Uber provided an adequate
9 warning regarding the risk of being assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by an
10 Uber driver.

11 168. As a legal and proximate result of Uber's actions and omissions, Plaintiff was
12 assaulted, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by the Uber driver, which humiliated, degraded,
13 violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff
14 caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully
15 recover.

16
17 169. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligent failure to warn, Plaintiff
18 suffered economic and non-economic damages.

19 170. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
20 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
21 Plaintiff.

22
23 **CLAIM 5: INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION**

24 171. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

25 172. At the time Plaintiff was assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked,
26 she had downloaded the Uber App and had an account with Uber.

27 173. Uber represented to Plaintiff and the general public that safety was Uber's top
28 priority, and it was Uber's goal to make every ride safe, comfortable, and reliable. At the same

1 time, Uber already knew that a number of its drivers had preyed on vulnerable female passengers
2 by sexually molesting, assaulting, harassing, and/or raping them.

3 174. Uber made intentional misrepresentations of fact to all users of the Uber App,
4 including Plaintiff, that were known by Uber to be false including the false statements Uber made,
5 stating it would provide Plaintiff with a safe ride to her destination.
6

7 175. These representations regarding safety were made to Uber customers, including
8 Plaintiff, through periodic emails Uber sent to its customers, social-media advertisements, and
9 Uber's own website and app. Plaintiff relied upon several advertisements and statements where
10 Uber proclaimed it would provide a safe ride. Plaintiff read Uber's self-promoting statements
11 regarding safety both before and after Plaintiff was assaulted, harassed, battered, and/or otherwise
12 attacked by the Uber driver.
13

14 176. Prioritizing profits over passenger safety, Uber made these intentional
15 misrepresentations of material fact to induce women, including Plaintiff, to use Uber's services.

16 177. Uber made these representations to Plaintiff and the general public despite
17 knowing it had chosen not to take the measures necessary to provide a safe ride to her intended
18 destination and, as a result, continued physical and/or sexual assault of its passengers by its drivers
19 was a foreseeable occurrence.
20

21 178. Uber made these representations to induce women, like Plaintiff, to use Uber's
22 services and to derive profit from women like Plaintiff.

23 179. In ordering and entering an Uber vehicle, Plaintiff reasonably relied on Uber's
24 representations that it would get her safely to her destination.

25 180. In trusting and relying on Uber's representations, Plaintiff was placed in a uniquely
26 vulnerable position that was taken advantage of by the Uber driver who assaulted, harassed,
27 and/or otherwise attacked Plaintiff.
28

181. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's intentional misrepresentations, Plaintiff was assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by the Uber driver, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.

182. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's intentional misrepresentations, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages.

183. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like Plaintiff.

CLAIM 6: NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

184. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

185. Uber represented to Plaintiff and the general public that safety is Uber's top priority, and that it is Uber's goal to make every ride safe, comfortable, and reliable. At the time of the assault alleged, Uber knew that a number of its drivers had previously preyed on vulnerable female passengers by sexually molesting, assaulting, harassing, and/or raping them.

186. Uber continued to represent that its services were safe to further Uber's own pecuniary interests.

187. In choosing to represent to its customers/users that its services were safe, Uber had a duty to provide correct and accurate information about the actual safety of its services.

188. Uber knew or should have known that it could not provide the safe ride that it represented it could.

189. Knowing of the incidence of sexual assault of its passengers by its drivers and knowing that Uber had not implemented adequate precautions, Uber had no reasonable grounds for believing that it could provide Plaintiff and other passengers a safe ride as represented.

1 190. In getting into the Uber, Plaintiff reasonably relied on Uber's representations that
2 it would get her safely to her intended destination.

3 191. In trusting and relying on Uber's representations, Plaintiff was placed in a uniquely
4 vulnerable position that was taken advantage of by an Uber employee, the Uber driver, who
5 assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked Plaintiff.
6

7 192. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's conduct, Plaintiff was assaulted,
8 harassed, battered, and/or otherwise attacked by the Uber driver, which humiliated, degraded,
9 violated, and robbed her of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff
10 caused her to suffer physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.

11 193. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's negligent misrepresentations, Plaintiff
12 suffered economic and non-economic damages.
13

14 194. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
15 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
16 Plaintiff.

17 **CLAIM 7: NEGLIGENT INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS**

18 195. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

19 196. For several years before Plaintiff was assaulted by the Uber driver, Uber was fully
20 aware that other female passengers had been assaulted by Uber drivers. Since at least 2014, Uber
21 has received frequent passenger complaints about driver misconduct, has been notified of police
22 investigations of the criminal conduct of drivers acting within their capacity as Uber drivers, and
23 has been the subject of numerous civil suits alleging the sexual harassment and assault of Uber's
24 passengers by Uber's drivers.
25

26 197. Uber made a conscious decision not to implement procedures that would
27 effectively screen its drivers and monitor its drivers to identify and terminate drivers who were
28 sexual predators.

1 198. Safety precautions such as enhanced background checks, biometric fingerprinting,
2 job interviews, electronic monitoring systems, warnings to passengers of the dangers of being
3 attacked by Uber drivers, and cooperation with law enforcement when a driver attacks a passenger
4 would have cost Uber money and reputational damage. Because of this, Uber decided not to
5 implement such precautions and instead continues to place its passengers at greater risk of assault
6 and harassment by Uber's own drivers.

8 199. Additional safety precautions that Uber chose not to make include but are not
9 limited to: ongoing monitoring of Uber drivers through available technology including cameras
10 and GPS; a zero-tolerance policy for drivers who deviate from expected behavior by leaving the
11 vehicle with passengers, or by deviating substantially from the assigned route; a zero-tolerance
12 program for sexual assault and guidelines mandating immediate termination; creating and
13 instituting a system encouraging customer reporting; and adequate monitoring of customer
14 complaints by well-trained and effective customer-service representatives. Uber chose not to
15 implement such precautions, nor did it warn passengers of the risk of being physically and/or
16 sexually assaulted given that these safety precautions had not been implemented.

18 200. In failing to take these and other safety precautions designed to protect passengers
19 from sexual predators driving for Uber, Uber breached its duty of reasonable care, negligently
20 inflicting emotional harm upon Plaintiff, and acted recklessly and in conscious disregard of her
21 safety.

23 201. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's negligent infliction of emotional
24 distress, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages.

25 202. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
26 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
27 Plaintiff.
28

CLAIM 8: BREACH OF CONTRACT

203. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

204. Plaintiff entered a contract with Uber. The essence of this commercial transaction was the payment of a fee to Uber in exchange for safe and reasonable transportation to Plaintiff's destination.

205. As a result of the conduct, acts, and omissions set forth above, Uber breached its contract with Plaintiff, including breaching implied covenants inherent in such a contract.

206. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's breach of contract, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages.

CLAIM 9: STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY BASED ON DESIGN DEFECT OF THE UBER APP AND FAILURE OF THE UBER APP TO MEET MINIMUM REASONABLE CONSUMER SAFETY EXPECTATIONS

207. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

208. Uber manufactured and distributed the Uber App.

209. The Uber App did not perform as an ordinary consumer would have expected it to perform when used or misused in an intended or reasonably foreseeable way, because the Uber App falsely led Plaintiff to form a reasonable minimum safety expectation that was not met.

210. The Uber App did not include safety features such as a GPS tracking system that would alert Uber to the early termination of a ride, substantial deviation from the intended route, or a passenger continuing to travel in the Uber vehicle after the driver ended the ride in the app. It also did not include the automatic activation of the camera in drivers' smart phones when a ride is in progress. And it did not include automatic notification of law enforcement of suspicious circumstances that suggest a rider may be in danger.

211. The Uber App also failed to communicate with Plaintiff a true expectation of the lack of safety in using Uber.

1 212. These flaws in the design of the Uber App, were a substantial factor in causing
2 harm to the Plaintiff, which included being assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise
3 attacked by the Uber driver, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her
4 dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer physical
5 and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.
6

7 213. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's acts and omissions, Plaintiff suffered
8 economic and non-economic damages.

9 214. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
10 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
11 Plaintiff.
12

13 **CLAIM 10: STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY - FAILURE TO WARN**

14 215. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

15 216. Uber manufactured and distributed the Uber App.

16 217. The Uber App presented potential risks of introducing each driver to a passenger
17 who, because of the nature of the ridesharing arrangement created and facilitated by the Uber
18 App, could neither escape from the Uber driver's vehicle nor control the place where the driver
19 would take the passenger, which could result in the sexual assault of that passenger; these are
20 risks that were known or knowable at the time of manufacture and distribution of the Uber App.
21

22 218. The potential risks presented a substantial danger when the Uber App was used or
23 misused in an intended or reasonably foreseeable way.

24 219. Ordinary consumers such as Plaintiffs would not have recognized the potential
25 risks.

26 220. Defendant Uber failed to adequately warn consumers, including Plaintiffs, of these
27 potential risks.
28

221. Uber's failure to provide passengers, including Plaintiffs, with sufficient warnings regarding the risk of harm to which they were being exposed with each Uber ride was a substantial factor in causing the harm suffered by Plaintiffs, including being sexually assaulted, sexually battered, raped, falsely imprisoned, stalked, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked by an Uber driver which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed Plaintiffs of their dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.

222. As a direct and proximate result of Uber's acts and omissions, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic damages.

223. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like Plaintiff.

VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR DRIVER'S TORTS

224. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

225. Uber is vicariously liable for the torts of its driver through the theories of *respondeat superior*, nondelegable duties, agency, and ostensible agency. Uber's liability for the acts of its driver is not contingent upon the classification of its driver as an employee.

226. Under the doctrine of *respondeat superior*, Uber is responsible for the torts of its employees committed within the scope of employment. The modern rationale for the theory is that an employer who profits from an enterprise which, through the torts of his employees, causes harm to others should bear the costs of the injury instead of the innocent injured Plaintiff.

227. Uber profits from transporting vulnerable passengers. Uber encourages female passengers to use its services. At the same time, Uber does not take reasonable steps to protect its passengers or warn them of the dangers of riding with Uber. Uber should bear the costs of injuries

1 that result from torts such as assault and harassment, rather than the victims of Uber's negligence,
2 willful wrongdoing, and intentional omissions made at the expense of passenger safety.

3 228. Uber drivers are employees and agents of Uber. Uber reserves the right to control
4 the activities of Uber drivers. Uber controls the prices charged to customers, controls contact with
5 the customer base, controls the ability of a driver to see where he will be driving before he accepts
6 a ride, and reserves the right to terminate drivers with or without cause.

7
8 229. The assault, harassment, and/or other attack Plaintiff suffered was perpetrated by
9 the Uber driver within the scope of his employment and authority. The assault and/or harassment
10 of intoxicated and unaccompanied women who have been placed in an improperly screened Uber
11 driver's car with little to no supervision is incidental to and a foreseeable result of the act of
12 transporting passengers.

13
14 230. Uber may maintain that its drivers are contractors and not employees.
15 Nevertheless, whether Uber drivers are characterized as contractors, employees, or agents, Uber
16 has a non-delegable duty to transport its passengers safely.

17 231. The doctrine of nondelegable duty recognizes that for public-policy reasons,
18 certain duties cannot be delegated to a third party. It operates to ensure that when a harm occurs
19 the injured party will be compensated by the party whose activity caused the harm and who may
20 therefore properly be held liable for the acts of his agent, whether the agent was an employee or
21 an independent contractor. The doctrine recognizes that an entity may not delegate its duties to a
22 contractor to evade its own responsibilities. This is especially so when allowing delegation would
23 incentivize the employers to hire incompetent contractors to further the employer's pecuniary
24 interests.⁶⁸

25
26
27 ⁶⁸ See e.g., *Barry v. Raskov* (Ct. App. 1991) 232 Cal. App. 3d 447, 454, where the court
28 recognized that allowing a broker to delegate the liability for the fraudulent torts of its
contractor property appraiser would incentivize the broker to hire potentially insolvent
contractors, to the detriment of the public.

1 232. In advertising to passengers, including Plaintiff, that Uber provides them a safe
2 ride to their destinations, and by profiting off women who use Uber for that very purpose but then
3 are attacked, Uber has a duty to its passengers that cannot be delegated. To allow Uber to delegate
4 the liability for the assaults committed by its drivers to anyone else would encourage Uber to
5 continue to utilize the cheapest, fastest, and most haphazard safety procedures. Uber would be
6 disincentivized from hiring only competent drivers, since the more drivers Uber has, the more
7 money Uber makes.

9 233. Further, Uber drivers act as agents of and operate as extensions of Uber. Uber
10 drivers represent Uber's business and further Uber's pecuniary interests.

11 234. Uber drivers display the Uber logo when interacting with passengers, and in many
12 cases Uber drivers are the only people with whom Uber's passengers have direct contact. Uber
13 drivers provide the service that Uber claims to provide—transportation.

14 235. By allowing Uber drivers to represent Uber's business, Uber creates the
15 impression that its drivers, including the Uber driver at issue here, were Uber's employees and/or
16 agents.

17 236. Plaintiff reasonably believed that the Uber driver was an employee or agent of
18 Uber, and, relying on this belief, got in a vehicle with him in exchange for a fee and suffered harm
19 as a result of her contact with the driver.

20 237. For these reasons and others, Uber is vicariously liable for the tortious acts of its
21 drivers, regardless of whether Uber's drivers are employees, agents, apparent agents, or
22 contractors of Uber.

23 238. As a direct and proximate result of the Uber driver's tortious conduct, Plaintiff
24 was assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked, which humiliated, degraded,
25 violated, and robbed Plaintiff of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff
26
27
28

1 caused Plaintiff to suffer physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully
2 recover.

3 239. As a direct and proximate result of Uber driver's tortious conduct for which Uber
4 is legally liable, Plaintiff has suffered economic and general, non-economic damages according
5 to proof.

6 240. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
7 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
8 Plaintiff.

10 **VICARIOUS LIABILITY FOR SEXUAL BATTERY**

11 241. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

12 242. The Uber driver made harmful and offensive contact with the Plaintiff. Plaintiff
13 did not consent to the contact. Plaintiff was harmed and offended by the Uber driver's contact.
14 The Uber driver intentionally and recklessly committed acts that resulted in harmful contact with
15 Plaintiff's person, and/or touching of Plaintiff in a sexual manner.

16 243. As a result of the Uber driver's sexual battery of the Plaintiff, which occurred
17 while in the course and scope of Uber driver's employment, Plaintiff was humiliated, degraded,
18 violated, and robbed of her dignity and personal safety. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused
19 Plaintiff to suffer physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.

20 244. As a legal result of the sexual battery committed by the Uber driver, and Uber's
21 liability and vicarious liability for the same, Plaintiff suffered economic and non-economic
22 damages.

23 245. Plaintiff will seek actual and punitive damages based on Defendants' above-
24 described actions, which evidence wanton and reckless disregard for the safety of passengers like
25 Plaintiff.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES

246. Plaintiff incorporates all prior allegations.

247. As stated above, Uber knew that it faced an ongoing problem of sexual predators driving for Uber and assaulting its passengers. As early as 2014 Uber knew that its drivers were physically and/or sexually assaulting female passengers. Since 2014, Uber has received frequent passenger complaints about driver physical and/or sexual misconduct, including physical and/or sexual assault and rape, it has been notified of police investigations of the criminal physical and/or sexual conduct of drivers acting within their capacity as Uber drivers, and it has been the subject of numerous civil suits and/or arbitrations alleging the sexual harassment and physical and/or sexual assault of Uber's passengers by Uber's drivers.

248. Nevertheless, even though Uber was fully aware of its sexual predator problem it failed to take safety precautions to protect its passengers.

249. Even after Uber was aware some Uber drivers were using driving for Uber as an opportunity to get unsuspecting women into their vehicles and to physically and/or sexually assault them, Uber and its executing officers made the conscious decision not to implement measures to thoroughly vet its drivers before and after hiring them.

250. The decision not to implement more thorough and persistent background checks was driven by Uber executives desire for rapid expansion and increased profits, because the more drivers driving for Uber, the more money there was to be made.

251. Prioritizing profits over safety, Uber and its executive officers also made the conscious decision not to warn its customers/users of the risk of being assaulted even after Uber and its leadership were fully aware of this risk.

252. Safety precautions such as enhanced background checks; biometric fingerprinting; job interviews; electronic monitoring systems; ongoing monitoring of Uber drivers and rides through available technology including cameras and GPS; a zero-tolerance policy for drivers who

1 deviate from expected behavior by leaving the vehicle with passengers or by deviating
2 substantially from the assigned route; a warning system for when a driver significantly deviates
3 from the intended route or prematurely terminates a ride; a system for checking in with and
4 verifying a passenger's safety when a driver prematurely terminates a ride or significantly
5 deviates from the intended route; a zero-tolerance program for sexual assault and guidelines
6 mandating immediate termination; a zero-tolerance policy for fraternizing with passengers;
7 creating and instituting a system encouraging customer reporting; adequate monitoring of
8 customer complaints by well-trained and effective customer-service representatives; warnings to
9 passengers of the dangers of being attacked by Uber drivers; and cooperation with law
10 enforcement when a driver attacks a passenger would have cost Uber money and reputational
11 damage. Because of this, Uber, at the direction of its corporate officers, decided not to implement
12 such precautions and instead has continued to place its passengers at greater risk of kidnapping,
13 sexual assault, rape, and exploitation by Uber's own drivers.

16 253. Prioritizing profits over passenger safety, Uber and its executive officers acted,
17 and continue to act, recklessly and in knowing, conscious disregard of the safety of its passengers,
18 including that of Plaintiff, and the public.

19 254. As a direct and proximate result of the intentional, negligent, reckless, grossly
20 negligent conduct of Uber, Plaintiff was assaulted, battered, harassed, and/or otherwise attacked
21 by the Uber driver, which humiliated, degraded, violated, and robbed her of her dignity and
22 personal safety.

24 255. The depraved attack on Plaintiff caused Plaintiff to suffer serious emotional
25 distress as well as physical and/or psychological harm from which she may never fully recover.

26 256. As a result of Uber's misconduct as stated above, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages
27 to punish Uber for its misconduct and to deter future misconduct.
28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff prays for the following relief:

- Entry of judgment on each of her claims against Defendants jointly and severally;
- Past and future economic and non-economic damages including physical pain, mental anguish, anxiety, medical expenses, lost earnings or earning capacity;
- Punitive damages;
- Pre- and post-judgment interest;
- The costs and expenses of litigation;
- Attorneys' fees;
- Equitable relief; and
- Such other relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: April 5, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Adam B. Wolf

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